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THE MOUTH OF THE LEAMY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."

CHAPTER IV.

FRESH AND UNSALTED.

Without answering Stafford led the way to his cabin and caused the two men to lay Mark on his hammock, standing on either side so as to repress the least struggle by their iron grasp. However, Mark had begun to return to his senses, and spoke more calmly, though his voice was tremulous with passion. "A few words with you sir."

"Leave us, Kingcombe and Andrews," said Stafford.

Kincombe, the first mate, would have remonstrated, but on a peremptory sign obeyed, and the two young men remained, the perfect calm and determination of the one stilling the furious agitation of the other, who, confessed, and not knowing how to speak either of unseemly anger or his presence there, stammered forth something so unintelligible, that Stafford said kindly to him,—

"How is this? What ails you, Mark?"

"What ails me?" said Mark; "what ails me? Truly, that I have been betrayed by one whom I fostered at my hearth. Deny your practices or"—his hand was on his sword.

"A captain in the Queen's service can have no private broils on his own ship," said Stafford gravely. "To attack me here would be mutiny; so in very truth are the words you have used; but for mine honor's sake, I will, while we are still alone ask what has brought you hither by stealth to brave me on my own deck."

"I came," said Mark, "to serve under one whom I little thought capable of stealing the most prized treasure of the home that sheltered him—he, a mere landless adventurer."

"Hush! Lynch," said Stafford, a tell-tale flame in his cheek, "insults I may not bear in this place and to wrangle would as ill become me; or I would say that if indeed, it be as you tell me, it is more than I durst believe, and that were it so, I am not your inferior in blood, let my fortunes be what they may. No word of my feelings has passed my lips to her; nor if it be indeed unavoidable that we make this voyage together, shall this matter be again spoken of till we stand on English ground on equal terms."

"On equal terms!" exclaimed Mark ruffling up.

"On equal terms," repeated Stafford. "Unless it be still possible to send you ashore, you have become one of my crew, and you know enough of life on shipboard to understand that I cannot permit any insubordination. I go to see if it be still possible to return you to your home."

It was not possible. A brisk wind was driving the Elizabeth quickly towards the Atlantic, and the delay of laying to and despatching a boat to the Cornish shore would have been serious, as she would have lost company with her consorts, and the lateness of the season made speed expedient.

"So, Master Lynch," said Stafford, it depends on yourself whether we make this voyage as friends."

Mark growled, but sore, and angry as his heart was, he was too proud to make himself liable to reproof or punishment. He scrupulously and moodily fulfilled the light duties assigned him, rejected all overtures of friendliness from the captain, but, treated him with punctilious obedience, and every day wondered more to see the change from the soft, indolent, courtly gentleman, who had idled at Amise's feet, to the prompt, resolute, vigilant captain, who was a presence ever to be obeyed all over his ship.

CHAPTER V.

THE SAND KEY.

"The ship is fast settling down, sir," said Kingcombe, in the low deep tone that marks a brave man's hopeless resignation.

The huge black clouds were rolling rapidly on, vivid red and blue forks of lightning still playing across them as they were swept away and torn into shreds by the squall which had done its work of destruction and left the good ship Elizabeth the sport of the heavy swell that still raved and foamed around her, her masts rent away, her guns thrown overboard, her crew striving for a footing on the slippery deck, having exhausted the utmost of man's feeble strength in contention with the element.

Lionel Stafford dashed back from his brow his drenched hair, looked out on the wide sea and answered, "You have done your duty well, lads. Now each man to his prayers."

Then turning to the youth who stood near him, with bowed shoulders, lips resolute even to sullenness, and eyes wistfully bent on the eastern horizon already brightening with the sudden morning light of the tropics, he held out his hand saying, "Mark this is the time for pardon."

"I have nothing to pardon you," said Mark, almost repelling the hand. "I was the fool and madman. You have borne with me when another might have ironed me. Would that casting me overboard would rid you of the curse I have brought on this voyage, and send you home,—you who alone are worthy of her!"

A sudden pressure tightened on his hand as he said the words,—a grasp that silently cancelled the account of four years of gloomy, reserved insubordination on the one side, and needful thought, forbearing, maintenance of authority on the other. Danger, disaster, sickness, combat, perplexity, disappointment, all had in turn cast their shades on that sunlit field of golden enterprise on which Mark Lynch had so madly rushed, nor was there the compensating sense of adventure and of glory that he had figured to himself in the half-trading half-fighting voyages of discovery of the Spanish Main. Under a cautious and scrupulous man, a strict maintainer of dicipline, the romantic adventures that had inflamed Mark's fancy could not well take place, and the troubles that had befallen them—calms, fevers, disservices from the natives, misunderstandings with the Virginian colonists, disappointments of meeting with the Spanish carracks—had served to embitter his impatient, though silent nature. It was, for the most part, a duller life than that at the home whence he had fled, and he was resentful of the Captain's determination to fall on no peaceful settlement of even the Spaniards, and to permit none of those descents on Indian villages which he knew, by sad experience, were sure to end in violence, provoked by unreasonable greed of gold. Mark shared the murmurs of the sailors, and had nearly persuaded himself that Stafford's inaction was in order to balk him of the glory and reputation he would have won. He rejected every attempt at a friendly advance, and the father he went from Amise Colyton, the more he brooded over Stafford's treachery, till that affection for her that had laid dormant at home was become a passionate flame. He fumed and raged at the many delays that had prevented the return of the [illegible] attributing them to contrivances on the captains part to cause Amise to have time to forget her bridegroom, and even when a perception of his own error, a recollection of Raleigh's warning of the evils that an unblessed son was said to bring on a voyage, and even the discovery that the superstition of the sailors had begun to point to him as the cause of all their misfortunes, all combined to press on him, it had hitherto merely increased the surly gloom and defiance of his demeanor. But now—standing in a foundering ship, the waves ready to ingulf him, and himself and all the brave men around powerless to avert their fate—his spirit softened, his eyes filled with tears; instead of the sound of the waves, his ears were filled with the Sunday peal and clash of the five bells of that square tower that rose above the headland of the Leamy,—the home faces looked wistfully upon him,—and when Stafford spoke of pardon, it was to a heart already melted.

Moments of repentance! Ah! how few, how bitter! how much to be done within them! Those were the days when piety was outspoken, and sea captains prayed aloud for their crews, and Lionel Stafford was uttering his entreaty for mercy and forgiveness when, there was a sudden shout.

The sun raising suddenly from the sea, a round disc in its full power and brilliancy, shed his light athwart the waves, illuminating their foaming crests, and disclosing beyond a long, low line of rocks, which measured by the sailor's practiced eye, promised hope and refuge from the death which had just before seemed inevitable. There was a loud, ringing shout, and the revulsion of feelings might almost have prevented the power of availing themselves of the chance of preservation, had not their captain's steadiness calmed for the effort. The ship was indeed drifting nearer the rocks, but it could not be long kept afloat, and the breakers which dashed over the reef made the approach fearfully perilous. The only hope was of a rope being conveyed to the rock; but who could be the bearer in that surging sea? Brave as were the sailors, they looked on each other with hesitation when a plunge into those leaping waves became the momentary alternative; but while Stafford was about to give the command to Kingcombe, Mark Lynch stepped forward, saying, as he laid hold on the rope, "Send me captain, here is service for me; and if I perish, your ill-luck goes with me! My lads, if you see the Leamy again bear witness that in all that has been amiss I bear the blame."

"Stay, Lynch," said Stafford, affectionately, "you cannot face yon waves like an older man. How could I meet *them* if I let you risk yourself?"

"I am a better swimmer than the others," said Mark; and this was true. His coast training had taught him great dexterity, and he had the light activity that accompanies gentle blood. "Besides," he added, smiling, "my heart is light enough to buoy me up since peace was made with you. Fare you well, Lionel. If you get home, and I not, say to my father, that 'tis my last wish you should speed well with the heiress."

The two young men so long estranged, grasped one another in a strong embrace. Then with the rope round his waist, and a muttered prayer—not so much for his own safety as that he might bear away the weight of his sin from the innocent, Mark sprang overboard. Breathlessly was he watched, now struggling with the waves, now behind their mountain height, now borne aloft on their summit, now apparently dashed downward with their falling crest, so that nothing but the steady pull on the rope, showed that he was still making his way. He rose—rose—rose on the enormous breaker, a very plaything on its gigantic lap, unable to direct his course, then with a roar as of a hundred thunders, he was hurled downwards. Would he be dashed to pieces on the jagged rocks? He knew not; and in a moment more, he found himself lying, a battered, breathless, helpless, but still living and sound man, upon the sandy beach, with barely the instinctive power to cling in desperation to a rock close at hand, as the returning wave towered with, as it were, an enraged billow high in air above his head, fell over swallowing, drowning, endeavoring to wrench him back with it into the depths; but still he kept his hold, and gathered his powers sufficiently to crawl somewhat higher. There, after a few moments, he was able to make the rope fast to a rock; and after shaking it as a signal to those in the ship, he sank down again, spent and exhausted, and knew no more till he found himself lying with his head on Stafford's knee, and his hands being chafed by old Kingcombe.

It was all that could be done, either for him who was nearly exhausted, and bruised, or for others whose transit had cost them broken limbs or ribs. About thirty stood on the rock, without food, water, clothing, or shelter from that glaring sun, which would soon be vertical!

Would not death in the cool ocean have been preferable to such wasting anguish?

There were many who thought so ere noon! Some, in fever of their delirious agony, would have leaped at once into the waves, had they not been forcibly withheld. The misery was unspeakable; but even in the midst, Mark's brow was cleared of its worst furrow.

CHAPTER VI.

ONE AND ALL.

"A sail! a sail!" So cried Kingcombe from the one rock that rose somewhat above the rest of the reef.

Such as could move, after three days of sustenance upon [illegible] each man, dragged [illegible] ing [illegible] and did indeed behold a sail, which gradually became more distinct, till it was evident it belonged to a three-decked vessel.

"A Spaniard!" said Kingcombe.

There was a silence—a dead silence.

"Shall I hail her, sir?" For each Englishman there felt it a question whether even the fast approaching death were not preferable to the tender mercies of the Spaniards.

"Let us fall into the hands of the Lord, not in the hand of men," hoarsely murmured Mark Lynch, from his parched throat.

"Not so," returned Stafford, "we are in the Lord's hand still. He sent these strangers. He may design them as the means of our safety. Let us hail them."

The signal of a fluttering shirt, the united cry of the thirty wrecked mariners, attracted attention. The ship lay to, a boat was put off, and sundry swarthy men could be distinguised at the oars. At the helm was a fair-haired young officer; and Stafford, a wild figure, blistered on his uncovered skin with the sun, and with scarcely any clothing remaining, advanced to meet him, and addressed him in Spanish. Presently Stafford turned back to his comrades, saying, "This gentleman is a Fleming, the Sieur de Vaukirke, and like a brave mariner, though in the Spanish service, he declares that we, being stricken by the will of heaven, shall be free men, and set ashore so soon as we come to a friendly port. He will take half of us on board now, and return for the rest."

An English cheer greeted the announcement, and the first boat load, consisting of the men in the worst plight, put off. Stafford remained to the last, and Mark would not leave him. They saw their companions received on board, and the boat then put off again for them, but on its second appearance it did not contain the young Fleming, and there was a great diminution of the consideration shown to the first bevy of passengers. The second set were forced to wade through the surf, and jostled rudely in the boat; and Stafford, who understood Spanish, detected phrases that caused him to mutter in Mark's ear, "Pray Heaven we have not been grossly deceived!"

"That young spark looked too much like an Englishman to betray us," replied Mark.

"He may have run beyond his commission," said Stafford. "An honest Fleming may not fathom a Spaniard's villany. But Heaven's will be done."

A quarter of an hour more brought them to the tower-like side of the mighty vessel. They climbed it and stood on deck, where a party of officers stood awaiting them, mostly black-bearded, heavy-browed men, with the exception of the young Sieur de Vaukike, whose dejected attitude inspired further anxiety, and of the small dried-up looking elderly man, his scanty beard and hair once yellow, but now mixed with gray, with small, hard, light eyes in the midst of many puckers, and that conscious bearing of dignity that boasts the bluest old Gothic blood of Spain. Without his gold chain and whistle, his port, though he was the smallest man in the whole circle, would have marked him as captain; and Stafford, on first treading on deck, bowed low, and began to thank him for the relief afforded him. The Spaniard, however, Don Alvaro Ponce de Leon, hardly deigned to bend his head, as he haughtily demanded the name of the ship, the number of the crew, her purpose in these seas, and all the other matters concerning her which it behooved him to know. Lionel added briefly and accurately, having no cause for concealment or for shame.

"Enough," said the Spaniard, when his interrogations were finished. "To the Governor of the Azores will these Englishmen answer for their piracies, for which the wrath of Heaven has overtaken them."

"Senor Captain," cried young Vaukirke, starting forward, "I pledged my honor for their safety and liberty."

"Senor Don Adrian," replied the Captain with the loftiest dignity, "when your Grace has made a few more voyages, your Grace will learn that no inferior officer requires the previous authorization of his commander ere he can make a binding promise."

"Then, Senor, let me be imprisoned together with them," cried Vaukirke.

What the answer was Mark never heard. Even while the Captain spoke, the sailors were forcing the newly arrived almost pell mell down a dark opening in the deck, scarcely allowing them time to gain a hold upon the ladder, but thrusting one after the other of the nearly starved, weakened, in some cases sorely injured, men down the hatchway, as though they were so many bales of goods, and Mark found himself falling among them to the lower deck, where further blows and pricks with daggers and swords urged them on to a second hatchway, a lower and deeper fall.—Nay, when one man proved absolutely incapable of moving farther, the sound of a pistol shot and a groan showed what had been his fate. A third enforced plunge brought them into the stifling atmosphere, the dense darkness of the hold, and there for some seconds they lay in the silence, some of consternation, some of unconsciousness. The first voice to be heard was Stafford's, and it rang out clear and undaunted.

"An evil hour this, my mates. Are we all here?"

"You too, sir," exclaimed Kingcombe; "I thought the dogs would given you better treatment."

"I would have scorned it," said Stafford. "One and all, good fellows!"

"One and all," responded the half dozen Cornish men [illegible] heartily [illegible] the noble captain [illegible] Let them [illegible] see how little they can daube even an Englishman's stomach."

The cheers were thin and weak, but from hunger, not from want of heart, and Lionel Stafford responded heartily, "Thank you, my men. While honest hearts hold together, and trust in heaven, they need never fear for man. Now, let us call over the names and see if all be here."

All answered out of thirty men, except the poor fellow whom the Spaniard had murdered, and another, who upon looking about for him, was found to be lying stunned and insensible. Deep were the imprecations against the brutal enemy, and there were some who branded the Flemish officer as a still deeper villain, though Stafford insisted that he believed the youth had meant well, and had only been unable to fathom the extent of cruelty of which a thorough Spaniard was capable. The best hope, as Stafford judged, lay in the manner in which this gentleman might represent their case to the Governor of the Azores, or in that official's own sense of justice; unless, indeed, Don Alvar intended to settle the matter by starving them all before their arrival at the Islands, from which they were at least ten days sail.—However, after about an hour, a bag of mouldy biscuit, and a skin of vile water were lowered down to them, when such was the agonizing thirst of the prisoners, that had not Stafford and Kingcombe themselves received and held fast the precious skin of water, dealing it out to each man in his turn, in a leathern cap belonging to one of the crew, the whole would have been spilt and lost in the struggle for the first taste. But Stafford's discipline and the men's trust and obedience endured even in the deadly oppression of the fetid hold where each breath was sickening, and the dull, gloomy light barely made one drooping form discernable by the rest. It was worse than even the coral reef, and the men sickened fast, two died, and were almost envied by their mates who, whatever Stafford might say to cheer them, felt that they had before them only the alternative between being hung as pirates or burnt by Inquisition as heretics. Stafford, as a poor man, had no better chance. Mark alone had the chance of being thought worth keeping for a ransom; and when some one hinted this to him, he answered, "Never! One and all! I wilfully cast my lot with you, and I will live or die with you. One and all!"

CHAPTER VII.

THE KNOT-HOLE.

Four days had passed, and the captives were counting on the tenth with the sense that at the worst they should at least breathe one breath of pure air, ere they died, when one evening Mark Lynch silently laid his hand on his captain's shoulder, and putting a finger to his lips, beckoned to him. Moving cautiously they reached a hatchway where the lowest deck so nearly approached the hold, that they could not stand upright beneath it. Here Mark showed that he had found a knot which by diligent pushing he had driven out, and then by the help of an ingenious noose had obtained the power of drawing back the bolt, and admitting himself into a large, lighter freer space, filled with barrels.

"Their powder," whispered Mark; "had we but a spark we might send the whole of the villains and ourselves to eternity together."

"We may do better than that I trust," rejoined Lionel. "With this possession we may make our own terms."

On the ground lay a small chisel, probably used for obtaining access to the barrels of powder, and of this Stafford at once took possession. The next object was to ascertain whether there was a sentry on guard over the magazine, as would have been the case in the poor Elizabeth; but listening closely at the door, no sound could be heard, and Stafford now sent Mark back to summon Kingcombe to the councils, if this were possible without attracting attention, or prematurely exciting the men.

The stupor of the oppressive atmosphere here was favorable to him; many of the men were dozing and there was a sluggish indifference over the others that made them unwilling to exert themselves even to listen; and one sufferer lay half delirious, alternately moaning and murmering about drawing the seine in his own free, cool water.

Kingcombe, though half asleep, understood and obeyed the summons, and presently he too was in the comparatively refreshing light of the magazine. In mean time Stafford had discovered and with his chisel opened the lock of a chest containing pistols and cutlasses, and as he pointed silently to them, with a gesture of intense thankfulness, Mark could hardly repress his ecstacy. Kincombe, who had served on board a captured Spanish vessel, was aware of the probable arrangement within, and also aware that the best moment for finding the Spaniards unprepared was at the noon-tide hour, when they were almost certain to be taking their siesta, with the sole exception of the steersman and of him who kept watch aloft. The present day would be the best, since the next they might fall in with other Spanish vessels, and moreover each hour of their protracted misery robbed them of their strength and some of their hopes of life.

One by one then the still effective men numbering alas! no more than twenty, were summoned, received their arms and their instructions, and the gleam of hope shone out on their resolute faces, lately fixed either in dogged despair or manful resignation. Meantime, Mark had as noiselessly as possible been working away at the door, and having produced a hole large enough to look through, had convinced himself that though there was a guard outside he was indulging in the universal luxury of a siesta. Farther, farther, the hole was enlarged, the plank yielded, the staple was pushed back and the door opened!

The sleeper started to his feet, but ere he could utter a sound he was surrounded gagged, his arms bound with his own belt, and he was handed from one Englishman to the other till he was tumbled into the hold.

There, by Stafford's command, he was divested of his garments, and Mark, whose brown and now deeply tanned coloring made him very Spanish, looking at first sight, hastily donned them and reconnoitered further; fastening a door that opened just opposite to that of the magazine, and then ascending the ladder from it, found himself on the middle deck, where, some in berths, some in the grass hammocks newly adopted from the South Americans, many of their captors reposed.

One step downwards, one signal, and with bare feet and silent tread ten well armed Englishmen had ascended the ladder. Meantime, Mark, his Spanish garb rendering him inconspicuous, went softly to the berths and closed the sliding panels attached to them, which all had outer buttons, so that the inmates were incapable of withdrawing them. Only when he came to the fourth did the wood make a grating sound, which aroused the sleeper, not before he was made fast, but his drumming, roaring, and swearing at the trick that he believed to be played on him was enough to awaken all the rest. His next neighbor, however was already secured and though the remaining occupant of a berth and all the hammock sleepers started up at his outcry, yet half dressed and totally unarmed, it was no difficult matter for the Englishmen to master them and replace them in their hammocks, bound hand and foot.

There were the main body of the crew, and the guns were all on this deck. Half the battle then was won before the noise of the strife had given the alarm to the remaining occupants of the vessel. Stafford, already understanding what would be the effect of the burly-burly beneath commanding Kingcombe to stand sentry over the magazine. The flint locks of the pistols thus enabled him to hold the lives of all in his hand, and Lionel could trust this most important post to him singly, while bounding up the ladder he himself with the remainder of his men hurried to the deck, and encountered Don Alvar Ponce de Leon, young Adrian de Vaukirke, and two other officers with drawn swords hurrying out of the cabins they occupied beneath the lofty poop, and calling on their men to come and throw the captive dogs overboard.

"Senor," said Stafford, "your unjust barbarity is defeated, your men are captives, the magazine is ours; yield, and you shall have better treatment than you gave us."

"Never, thou Arian infidel," cried Don Alvar, making at him with his sword, with a contempt of danger really gallant in one so much smaller in stature and more elderly, as well as worse armed, than was Stafford. Young Vaukirke, however, threw himself between, though it may be doubted whether this were to the old grandee's ultimate benefit, for while Stafford was occupied in a sharp struggle with the Fleming, his men had fallen promiscuously on the old captain, and by the time Vaukirke had fallen heavily to the deck and Stafford could look round, Don Alvar had been slain, and one of his companions lay by his side, the third was in the grasp of three stout Englishmen, who would have hurled him overboard but for Stafford's prompt summons to them to desist.

In very truth the ship was but half won. As many of her crew as equalled her prisoners in number were still at large but scattered, taken by surprise, without a leader, and knowing the power to be in the hands of the foe, whom they seriously believed to have prevailed by the aid of the great enemy himself, they cowered, gave up their arms, and entreated for mercy. And thus it was that the good ship Santa Clara had her head set for England, and the castles of Castile [illegible] sailed down from her masthead, while [illegible] shouts from below proclaimed that her chests contained treasure enough to compensate the English for all their disasters.

Meanwhile, Vaukirke had faintly said, "I yield me, brave Englishmen. It is but what is due to us. Had I known I would have warned you!"

"It needs not to tell me so," returned Stafford, as he lifted the wounded man and called for assistance to carry him into his own cabin again.

The aid would have been far more willing had it been to pitch overboard "the smooth-tongued cheat," as the English called him, but they were obliged to content themselves with thus treating the old grandee and the other corpse. On the living men the captain would not allow a finger to be placed. They were secured in small divisions in different parts of the vessel, and provisions were sent to them; but the sailors, who unwillingly waited on them, and could understand somewhat of the *patois* of the Spanish main reported that the fellows consoled themselves by predicting unheard of torments for their captors when they should arrive and find England in possession of the Catholic king and restored to the true faith.

It was four years since the crew of the late Elizabeth had received any tidings from home, and in some anxiety Stafford repaired to the bedside of Vaukirke to ask if it were an empty boast.

"It was quite true," said Vaukirke; "the King of Spain was fitting out a fleet that might overthrow all opposition. The Santa Clara had just quitted Hispaniola, whither commands had arrived to send her home, well stocked with men and treasure, to take her place among the vessels of Spain, and share in the conquest of England. But doubt not, gentle sir," said the kindly Fleming, "your goodness to me leaves a deep debt of gratitude, and when you have yielded yourself a prisoner you will have nothing to fear!"

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MUSTER.

"Plymptow was a borough town
When Plymouth was a furzy down"

quoth the old proverb, which is likewise in use at Saltash and all the other adjoining places, which console themselves for their present inferiority by twitting Plymouth with what it was in the days of yore.

Nor is Plympton Erle without tokens of its past honors, in the huge mound, still surmounted by the ruins of the keep, and the square, moat-enclosed castle court, once the strong hold of the mighty house of Redvers, Earls of Devon. Long since had the castle been dismantled and deserted, but the greensward of its old court was full of activity, the royal standard was afloat on the summit of the mound, and all up its steep sides, all around the embankment that bordered the grassy space before it, were crowds of women and children dressed as for a holiday, and yet with something of hush and of anxiety on them, as though the spectacle was not absolute sport and merriment.

On a stout white horse sat the sheriff of Devon, Master Robert Kirkham, with a pursuivant by his side, also a sober-clad, clerkly man, with a roll in his hand an ink-horn at his button, and a party of gallantly-mounted gentlemen around him, intermingled with female figures some on pillions behind their husbands or serving-men, some riding alone. The roads on either side were thronged with men on horseback or on foot, some in the old plate and mail of former ages, some with the buff coat, pistols, or arquebus of later times, some with birding pieces, bows and arrows, and some with merely bludgeons. Much diligence, many blows, and some foul language was employed by the officials in keeping the various little bands seperate, and bringing those only forward who belonged to each of the landholders whose name was called over in turn by the pursevant, with the number of men at whom his property was rated. The sheriff exchanged greetings with the leaders of each troop, and closely inspected their arms and accoutrements, after which the tenants moved off to the spot assigned them in the old court yard, and the landlords, after having marshalled them there to the best of their small ability, usually repaired to the constantly increasing cluster of gentry around the sheriff. And at length came the name "Mistress Grace Lynch of Undercliff, the Down, and the Combe, mted at three men at arms, with horse, sword, bark and breast, armor complete, with arquebus en the old English long-bow."

Four horsemen appeared at this summons, well mounted and equipped, but instead of being led by knight or squire, two young ladies rode up [illegible] both clad in deep mourning. They sighed, as did all the other gentlemen, bent his head, but no word was spoken till the formula of inspection had been complied with, and the men's names had been entered in the

master-roll. Then the sheriff holding out his hand exclaimed, "Well done my fair niece! This is even beyond the Queen's summons, and the right way to serve the country."

"Alas! I owe another horseman to the master," said Grace sadly, "for want of him who should be at their head."

"'Tis well to see you following her Grace's good example, with little Amis for your squire," said Mr. Kirkham. "And how fares it with your mother?"

"Even as usual," said Grace sadly, and the sheriff was at that moment called off by the pursuvant summons to the Champernowns of Modbury, whose men were struggling out of the lane, and trying to disintangle themselves from the crowd. The gallants of the company began to press round the two ladies, both heiresses, who, it was whispered, had made a resolution to continue one forever, united by disaster in their maiden state,—a resolution which whether veritable or only the work of rumor the young squires were extremely anxious to overcome, and some of their mothers not less so. Yet though quietly and discreetly civil to all, there was small encouragement in Grace's grave self possession, and quite as little in the anxious, startled manner in which Amise, whose delicate beauty looked more touching than ever under her black hood, ever impelled her horse close to Grace's if they were seperate for a moment, as if unable to bear not to be under her wing.

Presently however the maidens were greeted by a tall and splendidly arrayed gentleman, the deep sweetness of whose voice thrilled them by the associations it called up as he doffed his plumed hat and bowed low, with that expression of tender deferance that is paid to sorrow, especially in young women.

"I fear me," he said "that the kind Mistres Lynch fares ill at ease."

"We trust that she hath somewhat revived of late, Sir Walter," said Grace in return, with that calm cheeriness that was a rapid rejection of condolence, and so no doubt Raleigh felt it for he fell back to amise who—his private marriage with Elizabeth Throgmorton having been recently acknowledged—did not think him so formidable a person as the young gallants who wistfully gazed at her. Besides, who could tell whether a western mariner like him might not give her a consoling hope to feed on for months to come?

"Mistress Amise," said Sir Walter, "I will not molest your cousin with regrets that do but pain her, yet speak them I must, feeling myself in part to blame. It was not till I came hither that I knew of these recent misfortunes."

"They said," replied Amise in a true spirit of consolation, "that the disease must needs have advanced and that our father's days would have been short, even without—" She could speak no farther.

"And was it his death that so changed Mrs. Lynch?" asked Sir Walter kindly.

"Ah, no! sir; it had come before," said Amis. "Ever since we heard that hope of the Elizabeth was given up, her mind hath been astray. She waited on Mr. Lynch as devotedly as ever, nursed him day and night, but had no memory for aught else, and seemed ever to be expecting her son to return as a little boy from fishing. Since she hath been a widow, she has grown into a strange indifference, and if she knows our faces, she scarce answers us but ever—ever spins on with her flax, and talks over it of the first shirts she th nks to make of it for Mark."

"Alack poor lady!" lamented Sir Walter "My poor Stafford was ever counted by the sailors to be one of those captains so strangely haunted by ill luck, in spite of many gifts and much prudence. Scouting the superstition as I did, I little guessed at the evil fortune he would bring on my good old neighbor's house! And yet, methinks the seawards infection was strong in your—your cousin already."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN JAPAN.—The Boston Journal's correspondent, "Carleton," gives the following particulars regarding the late persecution of native Christians in Japan:

While enjoying the beauties of this coast, we met a Japanese steamer, the Sir Harry Parkes, bearing the flag of the full moon—the national ensign. This steamer sailed from Nagasaki three weeks ago, with 400 native Christians on board, who had been arrested, thrown into prison, taken on board this steamer, and carried off no one knows whither. There are stories that they were taken out to sea and thrown overboard, but the more probable supposition is that they have been taken to the mines away north, on the island of Yesso. It is virtually a sentence to slave martyrdom. They will be worked hard, poorly fed, and subject to cruel treatment. Their only crime is that they are Christians.

What a vitality there is in a religious idea! These people are but recent converts to Christianity, but through the three hundred years which have elapsed since the expulsion of the Jesuits, Christianity has lived in the empire. Persecution has failed to root it out.

One of our passengers is the Catholic priests of Japan—on his way to Yokohama, to see the French ambassador in regard to the persecution. He informs me that there are probably one hundred thousand Christians in the empire. He is already in communication with 20,000.—They have held their faith in secret, have met in the mountains, in caves and dens, maintained rude forms of prayer and ceremonies of worship. The present persecution is instigated by the priests of Buddha. One of them last year came to Nagasaki, called upon Mr. Verbeck, who is trading in Nagasaki, stayed with him awhile, obtained some information in regard to Christianity, and then disappeared Not long since a pamphlet was published inciting hostility to the new religion. Mr Verbeck at once recognized it as the production of the priest who had been under his instruction. It is the priests of Bundha who have stirred up the government to commence the persecution.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received

at BLUM'S.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

☞ We stated, last week, that as far as heard from at that time, the election passed off very quietly in this State,—no disturbances. Since then, we learn that in one or two localities, there were difficulties between the races, which resulted in several deaths, and numbers wounded. In Asheville, one negro was killed in a row and some half dozen wounded, before order could be restored.

We hope the country will now settle down quietly and peaceably, and give the incoming administration a fair trial. We believe that Gen. Grant will make a popular President, and that he is disposed to deal fairly and honestly with the South as well as the North, and that in the administration of the affairs of the nation, he will know no North, no South, no East, no West,—but have an eye single to the welfare of the whole country. His inaugural address, next March, will foreshadow his policy; until then, let us be hopeful.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We omitted to notice the completion of Hege & Brother's new, large and handsome brick store-house, on the site of the old building. The Messrs. Hege are now in full blast in their new and well arranged establishment, ready to serve customers with a large and varied assortment of new goods.

The building of a Town Hall is on the *tapis*. We hope the enterprise may succeed. We are not sufficiently posted, at present to particularize.

Our young artist, Mr. Henry Linebach, has his new building for a Photograph Gallery nearly completed, next door to the Bank.

Messrs. Vogler & Co. are pushing their Shoe Factory with merited success. They have recently put up additional machinery, but the supply is not yet equal to the demand.

Our streets are undergoing general repairs, which is all very right and proper; and the citizens of Salem, no doubt, will "pay for this whistle" as cheerfully as the citizens of town and country shoulder the $55,000 *extra* Railroad expense for the location of the depot at a certain point.

☞ Last week we announced the election of Mr. Boyden. That was premature, Mr. Francis E. Shober, Mr. Boyden's competitor, is elected by a majority of about 1,000.

☞ Full returns from this State not yet received. That the State has gone for Grant, there is no doubt, probably by some 9,000.

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina will assemble on the 16th inst. The Congress of the United States, will not meet until the regular session in December, 7th.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.—In the notice for the collection of Rail Road taxes the dates were inadvertantly put down wrong. The Tax collector commences at Old Town on Monday the 7th of December, &c., as corrected in our paper of this week.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Farmers wishing pleasant and profitable reading should send their names and address to N. P. BOYER & Co., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa., and receive *free* and *post paid* three copies of the above JOURNAL. Also a splendidly Illustrated Show Bill and Premium List, offering great inducements to Agents for obtaining subscribers at the low price of $1 per annum.

For the amusement of our readers, we clip the following from the Greensboro' *Patriot* and *Times*:

A SHORT EPIC.

BY DUNN BROWN.

The friends of Billy the scallawag,
And the friends of Him of the Carpet Bag,
Fell out and kicked up a terrible muss;
And there seemed to be no end to the fuss,
Till the Dutch interfered, and settled the hash,
By a wise and vigorous use of the Lash.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—The *Daily News* has complete returns from every county in South Carolina giving a Republican majority of 9,900. A Democratic gain of 33,500 since the election for the new Constitution in April last.

Foreign.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The expedition from Tumas after provisions returned unsuccessful. The revolutionists destroyed everything. Bands of robbers are depredating on the plantations indiscriminately. Planters in a large portion of the Eastern District are unable to harvest the crop. A famine is feared.

The Provincial government authorizes Lersundi to use his own discretion in using the death penalty for political offences.

Disturbances are confined in the Eastern District. The rest of the island is tranquil.

COUNTY CLAIMS.

ALL persons having claims against Forsyth County as witnesses, or small amounts otherwise, will attend at Winston on Saturday the 14th inst., where I will be prepared to settle the same.

5-1t. R. F. LINVILLE, *Treasurer*.

Official Election Return
NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTIES.

Alexander—Returns notnf ll
Ashe—Grant, 620; Seymour,
Anson—Dem. maj. 49.
Alamance—Rep. maj. 87, gain
Beaufort—Rep. maj. 84.
Bladen—Rep. maj. 293; dem. of 5.
Catawba—Grant 489; Seym 131; Boyden 502; Shober 1,121.
Columbus—Dem. 951, rep. 51 om. maj.
Caldwell—Dem. maj. 224. Durham's maj. 247.
Camden—Rep. maj. 4, gain 47.
Carteret—Official; Grant 832; Seymour 899.
Chatham—Rep. maj. 225.
Craven—Rep. 3,536, gain 135; dem. 1,493, gain 33. Net rep. gain 102.
Cabarrus—Dem. maj. 174; rep. gain 2.
Cumberland—Rep. maj. 248.
Davie—Dem. maj. 67.
Duplin—Dem. maj. 557, gain 30.
Edgecombe—Rep. maj. 1,191, gain 11.
Granville—Rep. maj. 606.
Greene—Rep. maj. 198.
Gaston—200 rep. maj.
Hertford—40 rep. maj.
Harnett—Dem. maj. 144, gain 105.
Iredell—Official; Shober's maj. 415; Seymours' 467. Dem. gain 241.
Jones—Official; Rep. maj. 171, rep. gain 25.
Lenoir—Rep. maj. 354.
McDowell—Rep. maj. 125.
Mecklenburg—Dem. maj. 152; rep. gain 128.
Montgomery—Grant's maj. 387; Dockery's 404.
Moore—Rep. maj. 135.
New Hanover—Rep. maj. 1,678, gain 345.
Northampton—Rep. maj. 886.
Perquimans—Rep. maj. 333.
Pitt—Dem. maj. 39, gain 567.
Pasquotank—For Grant 459 maj. For Cobb maj. 488.
Robeson—Dem. maj. 155.
Rowan—Grant 1,333; Seymour 1,530 Boyden 1,350; Shober 1,500.
Rutherford—591 rep. maj.
Union—Dem. maj. 119.
Yadkin—Official; Grant 840; Seymour 622. Grant's maj. 218. The vote for Mr. Boyden about the same as for Gen. Grant The maj. for the Constitution last Spring was 140.
Wake—Grant 3,423, rep. gain 118; Seymour 2,892, dem. gain 560. Net dem. gain 442.
Warren—Rep. maj. 1,255.
Washington—Rep. maj. 507, gain 153.

UNOFFICIAL.

Burke—Rep. gain reported 30.
Caswell—500 maj. for Grant,
Chowan—Rep. maj. 171
Currituck—Gains for Grant,
Davidson—Rep. maj. 1034.
Franklin—Dem. maj. 334.
Guilford—Rep. maj. 613, gain 40.
Halifax—2 precincts, rep. maj. 983.
Johnston—Dem. maj. 200.
Lincoln—Dem. maj. 130.
Martin—101 maj. for Seymour.
Nash—Rep. maj. 267.
Orange—2 precincts rep. maj. 105.
Richmond—Reported rep. maj. 440.
Stanley—Reported dem. maj. nearly 400.
Sampson—Clinton, dem. 452.
Wayne—Dem. maj. 166.
Wilson—Reported dem. gain 235.
Wilkes—The Republicans did not turn out, and lost nearly 400. Boyden's maj a little over 500.
Watauga—Grant 282; Seymour 350; Durham (dem.) 350; Jones (rep.) 235; Avery (dem.) 350; Bogle (rep.) 218. One precinct to hear from will make no change.
Buncombe—Grant 1,085; Seymour 1,090.
Brunswick—Rep. maj. 181.

THE PORK TRADE.—The Louisville Journal of the 29th ult., says:

The crop in this State is very abundant, and the weight and quality of the hogs surpass all reasonable calculation. Last year the season closed on the 7th of January with the total slaughter of 140,980 hogs. This season, it is confidently believed, the slaughter will reach 200,000.—It is as yet problematical what the opening price will be. Dealers are of the opinion that it will be less than that of the previous year, which we find was 6¾ to 7¼ gross. Most probably the starting price will be about seven cents, but no large contracts are likely to be made at more than 6 or 6½ cents.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December is already on the table. It is a splendid number, with two steel engravings, a mammoth fashion plate, a colored pattern in Berlin work and nearly fifty wood cuts. The principal steel engraving, "The Orphant's Christmas Eve," will touch every heart. We do not womder at the *immense circulation* of "Peterson,"—said to be the largest in the world—for it really gives MORE FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER. Every body ought to subscribe for it. Its stories are the best published anywhere. In 1869, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS will be given, viz: "Marie Antionette's Talisman," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "The Mystery of Blackwood Grange," by the author of "Sir Noel's Heir;" "Kate's winter in Washington," by Frank Lee Benedict; and "The Story of Maggie," by the author of "Susy L's Diary." The mammoth colored fashions in this Magazine are always the *latest and prettyest*, the principal editor having lately gone to Paris to secure patterns in advance. About a thousand pages of reading matter will be given in 1869, when the *Magazine will be greatly improved*. The terms will however remain Two DOLLARS *a year* to single subscribers. *To clubs it is cheaper still, viz*: Four copies for six dollars, with a large engraving, (24 inches by 16.) "The Star of Bethlehem," as a premium to the person getting up the club; or eight copies for twelve dollars, with both and extra copy of the Magazine and a "Star of Bethlehem" as premiums. *Now is the time to get up clubs for* 1869. Specimens of the Magazine sent gratis. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT - - BLUM'S.

NEWS ITEMS.

Among the curiosities at the recent State fair in Vermont was an enormous gray Clydesdale stallion, lately purchased in Canada. He weighed nearly two thousand three hundred pounds, and his fore shoes weighed seven pounds each.

The London streets, placed in a single straight line, would reach from Liverpool to New York. It takes 360,000 street lamps to illuminate London.

A Naples dispatch of the 14th ult., says that the eruption of Mount Vesuvious was increasing in intensity; the flow of lava was more copious, and the action of the cone vigorous.

Sunday evening religious services have commenced in more than half a dozen of the London theaters.

Canada has a young lady of twenty-three who is seven feet seven inches tall, and weighs 370 pounds.

The wheat imported into Great Britain from the United States during the seven months ending July 31st, 1868, is valued at $17,382,963. This is a large increase over the corresponding two years, the value in 1867 amounting to only $5,182,255, and in 1866 to $839,050.

The average decline of grain in Chicago during the past month has been a cent a day.

Great Britain raises 120,000,000 bushels of wheat this year—48,000,000 more than last year.

Mexico in three centuries has produced $3,500,000,000 in silver bullion.

A remarkable longevity in the Stenton family at Durham, Mass., is noted. They are six brothers, Elisha Stenton, 80 years old, Stephen 77, Isaac 75, David 70, Charles 66, and Nathaniel 64. This gives an aggregate age for the six of 432 years, or an average of 72 years. All are well. They were all born in Durham. Their father lived to be 88 years old and their mother 99 years.

Paris has 115 fountains, 508 hotels, 2,700 streets, 25,540 stores, 2,150 tailors, 40 theatres, 1,802 doctors and 816 photographers.

The horse railways in Vienna are said to be a great success, and the companies are declairing large dividends.

DEATH OF HON. DAVID OUTLAW.—We regret to learn that the Hon. David Outlaw departed this life, at his residence in Windsor, last Thursday. Col. Outlaw was a man of mark, and had filled many distinguished positions.

The annual report of the freedman's beaureau, just made by Gen. Howard, shows an expenditure during the year of $3,977,000. The school expenditures during the year were $1,000,000, of which the freedmen paid $360,000; northern benevolent societies, $700,000; the beaureau, $4,9000.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.—On Tuesday morning last, the 3d inst., about 6 o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was felt by many persons in this city; and we have conversed with gentlemen from Gaston, Lincoln and Union counties, and York and Lancaster Districts, who say they also felt it. We felt the jar so sensibly that we raised up from our bed and looked out, supposing that something had struck the house. Others say they heard a roaring sound as if the chimney was on fire.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

UNITED STATES MAIL ROBBERY.—On the night of Thursday October 22nd, the Raleigh mail bound for Fayetteville, was robbed between Clinton and this place. The contents of one bag were stolen. That night a man named Obed Lee, traveling under the assumed name of Mc Master, was the only passenger. Circumstances seeming to point to him as the robber, he was promptly arrested in Wayne county and brought to Fayetteville for examination before W. H. Perter, United States Commissioner.

After a very thorough investigation, conducted on the part of the Government, by Col. John W. Hinsdale, Esq., and of the defence by Bart. Fuller Esq., the accused was committed to prison to await his trial, being unable to give bail, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held at Raleigh on the last Monday of this month. A large number of witnesses were recognized to appear at the trial in Raleigh.—*Eagle.*

UNITED STATES MINT REPORT.—The director of the U. S. mint in his last report for the month of October, acknowledges 178,277 83 gold deposits, and $73,522 87 of silver deposits and purchases. The gold coinage for the month was $10,844 59—all in fine bars. The silver coinage was to the amount of $40,272 06; the nickel, five and three-cent pieces, to $112,550, and the bronze and two-cent pieces, $16,800.—The total number of pieces coined was three millions, seven hundred and thirty-three thousand and twenty-four, of the value of $180,406 65.

The Disturbances in Cuba.

HAVANA, November 9.

The Governor has received information which has been published in the *Gazette*, which states that several skirmishes had taken place between the troops and the insurgents, in all of which the troops were successful.

All the disturbances were confined to the locality in which they first broke out, and the number of revolutionists is diminishing every day.

The troops had stormed the town of Bicana, and defeated the insurgents, causing them to fly.

The General commanding the Oriental Department reports that Colonel Quiros met and defeated the insurgents between the towns of Baire and Jiquairi, killing thirteen and capturing many arms and horses.

DIED:

Recently, in Greensboro', GEORGE ALBRIGHT, at an advanced age.

Mrs. Marion L. Sterling, wife of Prof. Richard Sterling, lately of Greensboro', died at Shelbyville, Ky., on the 21st ult.

The English Harvests.

James Caird, so well known as the *Times* Commissioner, from having been employed by that paper to examine into the agricultural condition of England at the time of the repeal of the corn laws, has recently written a letter on the English harvest of 1868. Mr. Caird estimates that the wheat crop has been nearly equal to that of 1860, but is not of so good a quality as the crop of 1863. The yield has been at the rate of thirty-two bushels an acre, or five above the yearly average. Mr. Caird anticipates that England will pay $75,000,000 less for foreign wheat than last year, but says that there is a deficiency of $90,000,000 in value of barley and oats, while the hay and green crops were nearly annihilated by the protracted drought. In the growth of potatoes there is an increase of eighty thousand acres, and the crop will be of an average character.—*Wilmington Star.*

A CURIOUS DIVORCE ECLAIRCISSEMENT.—A curious matrimonial affair has just transpired in Brooklyn; the parties are not in high life nor known to fame, but their history is nevertheless interesting. Ten years ago a couple, recently married, moved from Boston to the city of Churches, where the husband set up in business and prospered. His business at his office was better than at home, for his married life was unhappy, and, about five years ago, the parties managed to secure a divorce. They gradually lost traces of each other, and during the past year each of them married, and each to a person who had been divorced. The two husbands were thrown together, and a few weeks ago the one, who had married the divorced woman, invited the other home to dinner. Imagine the embarrassment when the happy husband introduced his wife to his friend. Both were too well bred to have a scene, and so the dinner passed off somewhat frigidly, but with no actual unhappiness.

The recipient of the dinner courtesy invited the other to go home with him soon after and partake of a family dinner, little thinking, as it happened, that he was to return the compliment in every particular. It turned out that each had married the divorced spouse of the other, and it was more satisfactory to them to know that each was entirely pleased with the arrangement. So much for the intricacies of matrimony.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Raleigh N. C., November 2d, says:

"The old bank of North Carolina has been driven into bankruptcy by creditors in New York who demand par value for notes held against the bank and bought since the close of the war. This has been accomplished by a New York ring, which, by attachment, took up every dollar the bank sent to New York with a view to re-establish its finances. The liabilities of the bank are about $300,000 mainly notes. Its assets will pay sixty cents on the dollar. Property owned by this bank consisting of rosin fields and cotton was seized by Gov. Holden when he was appointed Provisional Governor, and sold to defray expenses of the provisional government; hence one of the causes why the bank has been thrown into bankruptcy."

CURE FOR LOCK JAW.—The Humboldt Medical Archives mention several cases of tetanus (vulgarly called lock jaw,) which had been successfully treated by a local application of cloroform to the entire spinal column by means of cloth saturated with it, and evaporation prevented by covering the cloth with oiled silk. The application was made just at the approach of a paroxysm. As a result of the application the paroxysm was averted, and the patient fell into a calm and natural sleep. On feeling a returning paroxysm the same application was made, and the paroxysm again averted. For forty-eight hours the occasionally threatening tetanic symptoms immediately yielded to the application of cloroform, and the subsequent convalescence was very rapid.

SAVE THE DEAD LEAVES.—If every horticulturist and farmer would think for a moment on the nature of fallen leaves,—which contain not only the vegetable matter, but the earthly salts, lime, potash, &c., needed for the next season's growth and fertility,—and that too, exactly in the proportion required by the very tree and plant from which they fall;—nay, more, if they would consider that it is exactly in this way, by the decomposition of these very fallen leaves, that nature enriches the soil, year after year in her great forests, it would hardly be possible for such a reflecting horticulturist or farmer to allow these leaves to be swept away by every wind that blows, and finally lost altogether. Nor would he give them away, as many now do. He would rather collect, from week to week, the leaves that fall under each tree, and by digging them under the soil about the roots, where they will decay, provide in the cheapest manner the best possible food for that tree. If this plan were tried we should not see orchards dying out for want of nourishment; but they would, in this simple manner, receive all the enriching they required. Pear trees, and doubtless the peach, would be greatly benefited by this procedure.

In certain vineyards in France and Italy, the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off, or falls from the vines at the close of the season. Will not some of our farmers of inquiring minds give this simple process a trial this season?—*Springfield Republican.*

Massachussets has one mile of railway to every six square miles of territory, Connecticut one to seven, Rhode Island one to eleven, New Hamshire one to fourteen, Vermont one to seventeen, while Maine has one to every sixty-two square miles of territory.

Diurnal Earthquakes in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—Slight earthquakes are of almost daily occurrence since November 21st. Last night a sharp shock, lasting twelve seconds, created considerable alarm among the people but no damage was done to property.

From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 7.—Nothing of importance has transpired since the report of Saturday, except the impeachment or suit against Lieut. Gov. Gleason and Secretary Alden. There are no indications of disturbance of the public peace.

About half the arms thrown from the cars have, by some unknown party, been recovered in good order and are in possession of U. S. troops.

THE LATE DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SWITZERLAND.—*An Appeal for Relief.*—We have received from Mr. John Hitz, political agent and Consul General of Switzerland at Washington, a circular describing the recent unparalleled calamity which has befallen a large portion of Switzerland, and invoking the aid of the press in behalf of measures for the relief of the surviving victims of the disaster.

The cantons of Tessin, Valois, Grisons, St. Gall and Uri have been devastated.—"On the 27th of September rain commenced to fall in torrents along the northern and southern slopes of the Alps, and continued to descend, with but little intermission for eight days. During all this time a powerful south wind raged furiously amid the masses of snow and ice which had lain undisturbed for centuries in their inaccessible Alpine strongholds. Every mountain rivulet swelled into a rushing stream, every stream into a torrent, carrying appalling destruction in its course.—The rivers of Tessin, the Rhone, the Reuss, the Rhine and the Inn in their relentless power obliterated many of the choicest beauties of nature, impoverished thousands of families, and hurried hundreds to a watery grave.

"Whole forests, vineyards and meadows stocked with grain, have disappeared, and in many places not a vestige of roads, bridges and fences is left; houses, mills and factories are torn from their foundations, and even cemeteries and charnel houses have been invaded, and thousands of our fellow-beings are reduced to abject poverty. Along the Rhine village upon village lies half buried in mud and debris, and every article of bedding and wearing apparel has either been swept away or rendered useless in houses, where comfort and even plenty reigned, while their verdant meadows, productive orchards and beautiful gardens are one mass of grayish mud. Sixty millions of francs will fall far short of the loss sustained."

After this vivid description of a disaster which must be classed with the tornadoes, the volcanic eruptions, the earthquakes, and other terrible convulsions of nature which have but lately spread consternation, misery and death among the inhabitants of both hemispheres, Mr. Hitz details the generous and speedy measures of relief adopted by the federal government and the different cantons of Switzerland, as well as by the rulers and the people of adjacent countries, and earnestly appeals to the numerous Swiss emigrants who have settled in the United States, and to Americans who are friends of Switzerland, to aid in relieving the sufferers.

SECRET TRUSTS.—The United States Supreme Court has recently made an important decision on the subject of the transfer of land professing to be an absolute conveyance, but accompanied with a concealed verbal agreement between the parties securing a benefit to the grantor at the expense of his creditors. The court says that the law will not permit a debtor in failing circumstance to convey his lands by deeds without reservations, and yet occupy it for a limited time for his own benefit. Hence, when a debtor, in pursuance of a private understanding, retains possession, rent free, for one year, of land sold by him, such conduct creates a secret trust for his benefit and renders the conveyance fraudulent as to creditors and void. And it made no difference, in the legal aspect of the case before the court, that the interest reserved was not of great value, and that the debtor did not intend to defraud his creditors.

THE IMPROVED CONDITION OF IRELAND.—The Irish poor law commission report that great improvement has taken place in the agricultural classes of Ireland during the past 18 years, as regards their food, clothing and dwellings. It is an established fact that the Irish farm laborer is better fed and at far less cost than his representative in England. As respects his clothing, it is generally admitted that a great improvement has taken place of late years; and with regard to dwellings, more than four thousand of the worst class of cabins are known to have disappeared since 1841. There is a still stronger proof of the improved condition of the Irish peasantry in the diminution of epidemic diseases, which is ascribed to increased certainty in the supply of food, with the continued stream of emigration, the consequent advance in wages and greater constancy of employment. Previous to the great famine diseases of this kind were very common, especially small-pox, which in 1838 destroyed no less than 7,150 persons, yet in 1867 the deaths *from* that cause were only 20, and at present there are only five unions out of one hundred and sixty-three where it is known to exist. These facts promise well for the future of Ireland as soon as a tolerable government is granted to that unfortunate country.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.—A correspondent writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the 11th of August, says:

"There are many distinguished Americans at present sojourning here and at the neighboring watering places of Homburg, es Monts. His Excellency, George Bancroft, United States minister at Berlin, remained here a few days with his lady, on his return to the Prussian capital, after he had finished the negotiations about those much-discussed prosecution treaties between the South German Courts of Munich, Stuttgardt, Carlsruhe, and Darmstadt and the United States government. Commodore Inman, of the United States navy, has spent some time here, and has now left for Lucerne, and Commodore Livingston, of the same service, still remains. Mr. J. P. Kennedy, formerly Secretary of the United States Navy, is at Hamburg, which is crowded with visitors, among whom are hundreds of Ames cans."

October Report of the Agricultural Department.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report of the condition of the crops in October. It says the full promise of the early summer has not been realized in the wheat harvest. The increase of area of that in last year in effect upon the aggregate production is nearly neutralized by small diminution in some of the principal wheat growing States in yield per acre; so that the increase in the total quantity, as shown by the October returns is scarcely more than three per cent., and that is obtained mainly from the Pacific coast. The average from October reports shows a decrease in production in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, the latter having only a half crop. The other States indicate an increase. In most of those east of the Mississippi, very slight. In Minnesota 13 per cent., Iowa 6, Missouri 8, Nebraska 13, Kansas 23, and California 25.

Many places in different parts of the country, especially in Maryland and Wisconsin, report disappointment in the yield of grain in thrashing. The disappointment, however, is sometimes in the other direction.

The oat crop is light in the Eastern Middle and South Atlantic States. It is not a full average in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In the other States the product is above the average, the largest increase being twenty per cent., in Nebraska. In Wisconsin the deficiency is nine per cent.

Considerable injury from frost to the corn crop is reported in Northern Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and more northern latitudes. In some portions of Iowa, an estimate of two-fifths of soft corn is made. From Southern Indiana, Southern Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, some complaints of immaturity in consequence of wet weather, and a few accounts of injury from drought, are received, but no general or very severe droughts are reported. The total product will not be what was hoped in the early season, or what is needed in the country, with its rapidly increasing population, but a somewhat larger quantity than last year, which was a season peculiarly adverse to corn production.

Cotton.—The area in cotton is somewhat less than last year. Its culture has been better; the preparation for planting more complete, and labor more regular and reliable, as a general rule. Early in the season the promise was fine. Serious losses have of late been incurred, principally from the cotton caterpillar, or army worm, which have proved more general and severe in Georgia than elsewhere; very troublesome in portions of Alabama and Mississippi and somewhat prevalent in the Carolinas and Arkansas. Heavy rains in Tennessee and the Southwest have caused anxiety, but does less damage than was expected. Returns indicate a small crop possibly 15 or 20 per cent. less than last year; but a complete estimate cannot be made until the crop is gathered.

Peas and Beans will be nearly an average crop.

Buckwheat is very generally deficient. Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota, California and some of the Southern States furnish favorable exceptions.

Sorghum has been more successful than last year.

Potatoes.—In Southern New England, New Jersey, Delaware, the Gulf States and California, potatoes are reported a full average crop, with a deficiency of 10 per cent. in New York and Pennsylvania; from 3 to 7 per per cent. in the Southern Atlantic States and Tennessee; 20 per cent in Illinois; 10 per cent. in Iowa; 11 per cent. in Indiana; 15 per cent. in Ohio; 16 per cent. in Michigan, and a greater or less reduction in other Western States.

Sugar.—Returns from Lousiana indicate an increase of 22 per cent. over last year in sugar cane.

The amount of old wheat on hand is somewhat less than usual throughout the country, with the exception of the cotton States, which have a higher average than last year. This remark will not apply to Texas, where the granaries are uniformly empty. The quantity left over in Wisconsin is relatively somewhat lower than in the neighboring States.

The stock of beeves in preperation for market is larger than last year, west and south of New Jersey, except in Indiana and Illanois, which States constitute an important beef producing section. The deficiency in Illinois is placed at 2 per cent.; in Indiana 5 per cent. The condition of fattening cattle is almost universally superior, giving promise of better and larger meat supplies than usual.

Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 8, 1868.

The heats of Summer are past. The thermometer has, for once, touched 70 degrees. Now, for two months, it will range from 70 to 80 degrees, with sunshine nearly every day, and we shall have the most enjoyable weather in the world—none of your raw, rasping east winds or chilling frosts. Then two months more a little cooler, and we are in spring again.

Last winter we had but three frosts, and those not severe enough to kill delicate plants. As a result, we have this fall an abundant crop of guavas, which are now in their prime. As this fruit may be unknown to many of your readers, I will describe it. It is of the size and color of an ordinary Bartlett pear, egg-shaped. One variety, called the pear guava, is the precise shape of a common pear. The taste and flavor are very rich and delicious, but quite unlike any other fruit. It is good prepared in any way for the table, and makes that most delicious of all jellies—guava jelly,—a large supply of which all our housekeepers are laying in.

The orange crop of East Florida will be large this year, which will be pleasant news to those contemplating a visit here this winter. The oranges are in season from October to June. A more beautiful sight can scarce be imagined than a grove in which 100,000 oranges, rich and golden, are hanging among the glossy green leaves. Such a sight is common in this old town. And the orange culture is fast extending. Men from all parts of the land are settling and prospecting the whole length of the St. John's river and the eastern shore, and hundreds of groves have been commenced the past year, and there will be a larger influx the coming winter. There are wild orange trees in vast numbers in the swamps, which only require to be set out and budded to save the growth of five or six years. I have visited a wild orange grove on Halifax River, said to be 15 miles long an half a mile wide, where were hundreds of thousands of trees. There is nothing but the want of labor and capital to prevent East Florida from producing a supply of oranges for the whole United States.

I recently cut down the stem of a century plant in my garden that was thirty feet high. It shot up last April, at the rate of a foot per day. It blossomed, matured its seed, and then the whole plant shriveled and died. Its work was done.

This is the season for planting winter gardens, and the people are busy putting in beets, carrots, cabbages, cauliflower, peas, etc., which grow all winter. Indeed, the planting season for such vegetables continues till May. It may be news to your readers that market gardening for New York city is becoming an extensive business in Florida. I clip the following items from the *Jacksonville Union*:

"The Fleming Island Produce Company raised and shipped, during the present year, upon one acre of land, 54 bushels of snap beans, which brought $6 per bushel, of cucumbers, 557 bushels, the first of which sold for 15 cents each, and the last for $4 per bushel; of tomatoes, upward of 100 bushels, at $7 per bushel; of watermelons, 4,560, the best of which brought $1.50 each in New York.

"Messrs. Freeser and others shipped 1,200 watermelons, 100 bushels of tomatoes, 100 bushels of cucumbers, and 100 bushels of green peas, with large quantities of Irish potatoes, turnips, radishes, and cabbages. Some of the Fleming's Island cabbages sold in the Jacksonville market for 40 cents each."

I will only add that in all this part of the State good order prevails, and Northern men are as safe as in your own State. It is not so in Middle and West Florida.

Yours truly, PUTNAM.

[*Cor. N. Y. Observer.*

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 13, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 (@ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts, single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound,
" " *adamantine*, 30 cts, "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 00 and 75 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves. 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs,
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb,
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal,
Sorghum, 50 cts,
Fine Syrup, $1 25,
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16½ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel,
Sugar, brown 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags. 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb,
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs: Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 32lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46 lb.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Tobacco of all grades has been coming into market quite freely this week. The Warehouses all have large sales each day, and the prices keep well up to their former standard. The common and inferior qualities are regarded as selling particularly well.—*Register*,

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6.00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10.00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15.00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2.50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

LAST WARNING!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE have sent out several notices, requesting our friends and customers to come and settle up, and I also have paid officers to go over the county and settle up with those who owe me, so as to put them to no expense, but so far but few have paid me. Now, my friends, I must tell you that I have been compelled to work hard to pay for the goods which we sold you, and if you will come to our Store between this and the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1869,

and pay me one-fifth, (or more if you choose,) of what you owe me, and the balance as the law directs, you will save yourselves trouble and expense. But if you do not pay as above requested, after the 1st of January I will dispose of your notes and accounts. This demand is a very moderate one, therefore let us straighten up our affairs, my friends, as soon as possible.

Interest will be charged on all accounts.

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beeswax and other produce will be taken.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 12, 1868. 5-tf.

SHORT SETTLEMENTS

MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and pay up their notes, accounts, &c., between this and the 1st of January, 1869, and save trouble and expense.

☞ Interest will be charged.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, Nov. 1868. 5-2t.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG BENIE HOWARD,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

3,000

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALSO

1,500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIVERPOOL Sacks.

1,000 " AMERICAN SALT in BURLAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store,

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
nov13-2w Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Rail Road Taxes for the year 1868.

At Old Town,	Monday,	7th December
" Bethania,	Tuesday,	8th "
" Sides,	Wednesday,	9th "
" Pfafftown,	Thursday,	10th "
" Blackburn's	8. H. Friday,	11th "
" Stafford's,	Saturday,	12th "
" Moses Stewart's,	Monday,	14th "
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	15th "
" Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Wednesday	16th "
" Wm. Lowry's,	Thursday,	17th "
" Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday,	18th "
" Winston,	Saturday,	19th "
" Butner's Hotel,	Monday,	21st "

When it is expected the tax payers will attend and pay said taxes, as all who fail to pay by the 1st day of January, 1869, will have to pay cost.

The Taxes are 40 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2.00 on the poll.

☞ I hereby give further notice that all taxes due on my old Books, if not paid by the first day of December, 1868, will be collected with cost M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Nov. 4-tf.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately,

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

The only Ladies' Book in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1869.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES,

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

The friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the patterns from which all others copy.

THE BEST WRITERS

In the literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book during the year 1869.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

Will contribute a story every month. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

The O. FOGY papers will be continued.

Beautiful Steel Plates.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion plates will be continued.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

We have also a Children's, a Horticultural, and a Health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery, Kitchen, House, and Laundry,

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but our selves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequaled.

TERMS FOR 1869.

One copy, one year	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receiwt of $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and the Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5 00.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $6 50.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by Mail, a Post-office Order or a Draft, on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post-office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED.

This "oldest and best of the Literary Weeklies," has been recently ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED. It is weekly embellished with Engravings—and its NOVELETS, STORIES, SKETCHES, &c., are not surpassed.

It has just commenced two splendid Novelets—"THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH," by Gustave Aimard; and "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," a Novel of Society, by Elizabeth Prescott, the author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are, "THE MYSTERY OF THE REEFS," a powerful story by Mrs. Hosmer; and "CUT ADRIFT, OR, THE TIDE OF FATE," by Amanda M. Douglas.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines*.

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly* $1000—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—MARK!—New Subscribers for 1869 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of September 19th, until the large edition of that date is exhausted. In that paper we commenced two Novelets—"*The Queen of the Savannah*," and "*St. George and the Dragon*." This will be *fifteen papers* in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1869—or nearly *sixteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all now subscribers for 1869 will be entered on our list the very week they are received. *Of course those who send in their names the earliest will get the greatest number of extra papers.*

Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

TERMS.

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving,)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " (and one *gratis*)	8.00
8 " (and one *gratis*)	12.00
One copy each of POST and LADY'S FRIEND, and *Premium Engraving*	4.00

The getter-up of a club will always receive a copy of the *Premium Engraving*. Members of a club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit *One Dollar extra*.

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis*.

Address, H. PETERSON, & CO.,
319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

John E. Cooke's New Novel!

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.,
No. 459 Broome St., New York,

Have in press, to be ready in October:

MOHUN:

OR

THE LAST DAYS OF

LEE and his Paladins.

FINAL MEMOIRS OF A STAFF-OFFICER,

Serving in Virginia;

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF COL. SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,

Author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," etc.

THIS intensely interesting book, now so near its completion, is in some sort a sequel to SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST," by the same author, and is comprised of 500 royal duodecimo pages, specimens of which and its pictorial illustrations accompany this page. "The Frontispiece" is a fine steel medallion portrait of Gen. LEE, with his autograph. The illustrations, beautifully engraved on wood, are "THE DEATH OF STUART,"—"THE FLIGHT,"—"THE TRENCHES,"—"THE LAST CHARGE." Printed on fine toned paper, richly bound in cloth, the book will prove a most valuable keepsake, independent of its intrinsic merits.

Price, $2,25, post free on receipt of its cost.

FURNISHED ON THE SAME TERMS AS "MOHUN."

"SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST"

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

☞ *Both of the above books for sale by all booksellers and newsdealers in town and country.*

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.
459 BROME ST. NEW-YORK.

ALASKA DIAMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent carbonized quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guarranted fine gold*, and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $6 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents' Studs, per set, $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $15; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $20 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

☞ Orders less than $5 must be accompanied with Post-Office Order, and the goods sent free. Orders exceeding that amount by express, for collection on delivery, customers paying all express charges.

TRY US. Address,

JAMES T. MONROE, & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers.
3-3m. 195 Broadway, New York.

SALEM ALMANACS.

BLUM'S

Farmers' and Planters'

ALMANAC

FOR 1869.

For Sale at the BOOK STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICE REDUCED.—ORDERS SOLICITED.

Oct. 1868. L. V. BLUM.

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of November, 1868, at John Hester's, I will sell for Cash, 1 YOKE OXEN, 1 OX CART, 2 STILLS and TUBS, 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, 200 bushels of CORN, 1 HORSE, and

307 ACRES OF LAND,

being the place whereon Elijah Hester now lives, seized as the property of Jno. Hester, and Robt. H. Hester, for U. S. taxes.

JNO. CRANE, *Col.*

Oct. 16, 1868. By JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

Free until January, 1869.

—:o:—

THE HOME JOURNAL.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

Choice, Brilliant and

ENTERTAINING.

THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, free and at greatly reduced rates.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remitting three dollars, (the usual yearly subscription,) will receive THE HOME JOURNAL, free till the 1st of January next, in addition to receiving it for the entire year 1869.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Forming clubs and remitting seven and a half dollars, will receive three copies; or, remitting twelve dollars, will receive six copies of THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January, in addition to the same number for the year 1869.

FREE FOR ONE QUATER OF A YEAR IF ORDERED NOW.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remitting in advance will receive THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January next, and also will receive for the year 1869, THE HOME JOURNAL, and any one of the followsng periodicals at the reduced rates specified.

	Reduced Rates.	*Full Rates.*
Home Journal and Harper's Magazine,	$5 00	$7 75
" " Harper's Weekly	5 00	7 75
" " Harper's Bazar,	5 00	7 75
" " Atlantic Monthly,	5 00	7 75
" " Putnam's Monthly	5 00	7 75
" " The Galaxy,	5 00	7 75
" " Eclectic Magazine,	6 00	8 75
" " Riverside "	3 50	6 75
" " Our Young Folks,	3 50	6 75
" " Blackwood's Mag.,	5 00	7 75
" " Westminster Rev.,	5 00	7 75
" " London Quarterly,	5 00	7 75
" " Edinburgh "	5 00	7 75
" " North British "	5 00	7 75
" " any two of the above 5 British Publications,	7 25	11 75
" " all the above 5 British Publications	14 25	22 75

The choicest reading for the

LIBRARY, THE BOUDOIR AND THE FIRESIDE,

free, and at exceedingly low rates, if ordered at once. Address

MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO.,
Publishers of the Home Journal,
3 Park Place, New York City.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Home Journal is one of the best weeklies published in the United States, and its present management is especially marked by literary ability and good taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Home Journal comes to us greatly enlarged and improved in every way—indeed it is now a far better paper than ever before.—Native Virginian, (Orange C. H., Va.)

The Home Journal is the best ornament any man can place upon his library table.—Boston Post.

A great improvement has taken place in the Home Journal. One would have thought that General Morris and N. P. Willis could have produced a surpassingly fine society journal and light literature weekly, but I think you will agree with me that it has advanced considerably under its present editors.—Rev. Dr. Deems in Christian Advocate, (Richmond, Va.)

The Home Journal is *par excellence*, the organ of the taste and refinement of society.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

There is no other journal that comes so nearly up to our liking. It brings its readers *front a front* with all that is elegant, refined, intellectual, elevating and social, without the usual stopping and catering to the baser sensational elements.—The Ballston, (N. Y.) Journal.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

Feb. 20, 1868 26-

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE WHEN THE BELL RINGS!!!

A FRESH OPENING O F

FALL GOODS.

—:o:—

PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different prices,

De Laines, Printed Muslins,
Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Nansook,
Challies, Brilliants, &c.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Bleached and Brown
Sheetings and Shirtings.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Dress Trimmings,
Gloves and Hosiery.

HATS AND SHOES.

Fur Hats,
Cassimere Hats,
Wool and Straw Hats.

Ladies Leather Shoes,
Gaiters, Misses Shoes, Childrens' Shoes,

DRUGS,

of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

HARDWARE,

of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c. Carriage Springs and Axles.

Queens and Glassware,

a full assortment

SUGARS different kinds.

COFFEES,

A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

Molasses,

Tanner's and Coal Oil,

Sole Leather, Salt, Iron, Nails,

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

STOCK OF GOODS.

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Sheeting, Frice' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

☞ We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

Bacon, Flour and Meal.

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of barter—for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Our wagon-yard, which has proved such a convenience to our customers, is still open for their use, and an additional room has been prepared to accomodate families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1868.

TAX NOTICE.

ALL TAXES due Salem Incorporation and not paid by the 15th November next, will be found in the hands of the Town Officers for collection.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

H. W. SHORE, Treasurer.

Oct. 28, 1868. 3-3t

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good

DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,

and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard, &c.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ ***Post Office Building,*** ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES,

A lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT - - - BLUM'S.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....*N. C.*

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at.....BLUM

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Humorous Books,

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
Fancy Articles,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
GraysOintment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to co are favorably with those of any other ishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIG
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communications to
WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE
REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hillside,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned,
As proof against all who abuse it,

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS,

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK
For sale by BLUM'S

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FALL LIST
OF
SCHOOL BOOKS
AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Passand Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound i5c1
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelhi

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.) 30 cts
Six times per week, per quarter, 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " 10 "
For Weekly, " 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE
GIFT BOOKS!
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

☞ All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narratives.

Martin Rattler, or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth; very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Form Books.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS

The PRESS will also contain a page or choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print:

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
BROGHMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing.

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C,

SALT AND MOLASSES,

VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 15, 1868.

Fresh Clover Seed,

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.

Feb. 1868. 1m